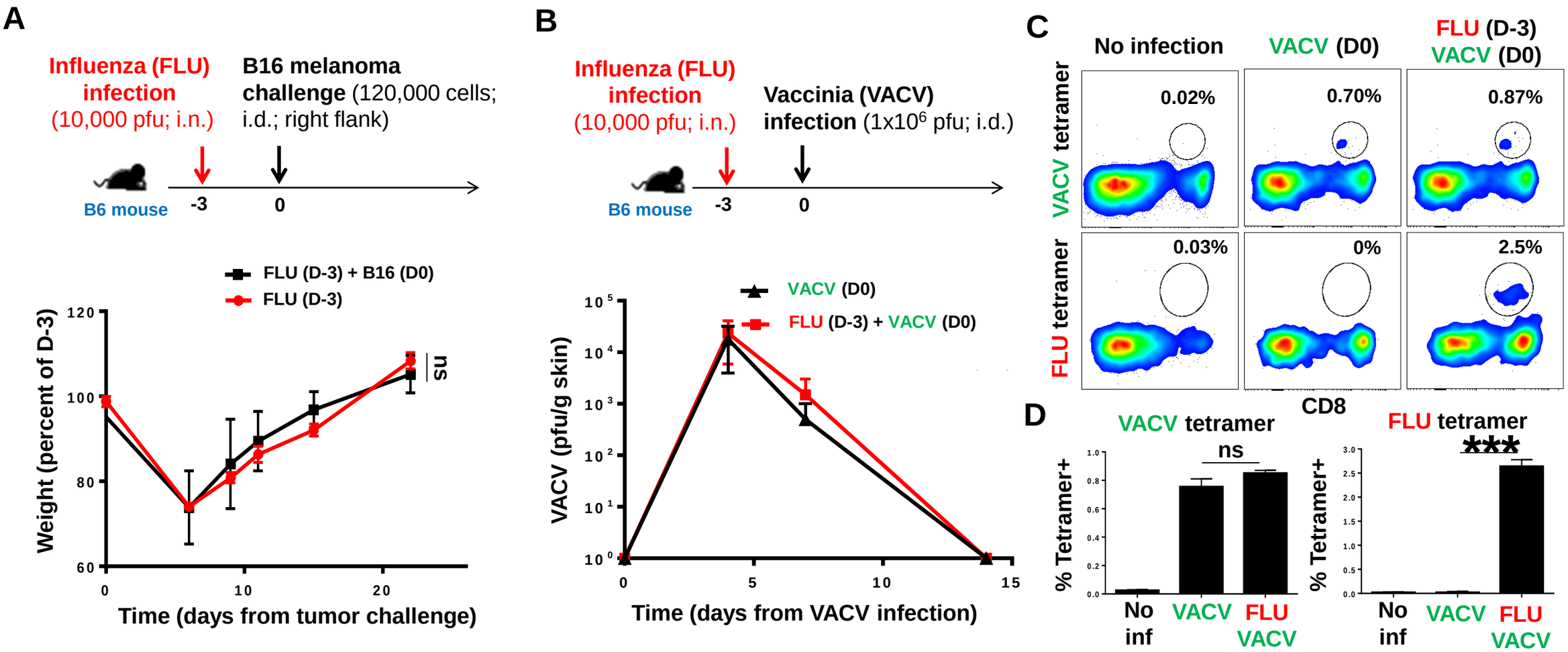
Figure S1. Disruption of anti-tumor responses is not due to concomitant challenges. Related to Figures 1 and 3



(A) Experimental design (*top panel*). B6 mice were infected on day -3 with influenza via intranasal (i.n.) administration (10,000 pfu) and challenged with B16 melanoma (120,000 cells) on day 0 via intradermal (i.d.) injection. Influenza infection was monitored by recording % weight loss from initial baseline for each mouse (*bottom panel*).

(B) Experimental design (*top panel*). B6 mice were infected on day -3 with influenza via intranasal (i.n.) administration (10,000 pfu) and/or infected with vaccinia virus (VACV; NYBOH strain; $1x10^6$ pfu) via intradermal (i.d.) injection at day 0. VACV titers were determined by plaque assay from resected tissues (*bottom panel*).

(C) Lungs from experiment described in (B) were resected on day 7 and the presence of VACV-specific and FLU-specific CD8+ T cells of all CD8+ T cells were determined by flow cytometry. Axes on all plots are log scale, and samples for each experiment were analyzed by flow cytometry.

(D) Cumulative bar graphs showing % of VACV-tetramer+ and FLU-tetramer+ CD8+ T cells in lungs determined from the experiment described in (B). All experiments were performed with 4-10 mice per group. ***, $P<0.001$; ns, not significant. No inf = no infection.